NEW YORK HERALD.

JAF.ES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND HASSAU STS.

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DENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTINGS. DESTE ARE PAIRICHIAGEN ENQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTRING AND PACKAGES SENT US. NO NOTICE of amonymous communications. We do not return those rejected.

JOB PRINTING accounted with neatness, changes, and

desputch.
ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-RICHARD III-JACK BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-WHITE SLAVE OF

NIBLO'S-BARAER OF SEVILLE. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Twelfth Night

NATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street.—WARLOCK WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Road to Ruin-

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-New York Fire-

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Blue Brard, ng—One Thousand Milliness Wanted—Blue Bra CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Evinopian

WOOD'S MINETREIS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-CIRCUS, 37 Bowery-EQUISSIBLES ENTERTAINMENTS. GEORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvard's Panorama of

HELLER'S SOURCE'S MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway. RESLEY'S THAMES, at 406 Broadway-HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway .- GRAND CONCERT

New York, Saturday, March 5, 1853.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD-THE CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS-THE NEW ADMINISTRATION GEN, PIERCE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS. Collins steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, will leave this port at noon to-day for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York HERALD will be received at the follow-

LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. . LONDON-Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.

PA Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse. B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The Eur. Yean mails will close in this city at a quarter

before eleven o'clock in the morning. The WEEKLY HERALD will be p "hillshed at half past nine o'clock Single copies, in waspers, sixpence.

Mails for the Pace. - L DETAILS THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD-FUL.

OF THE BREAKING UP OF THE OLD AND .. NING OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATIONS-GENERAL PIERCE'S ADDRESS. The mail steamship Georgia, Capt. Porter, will leave

this port at two o'clock this afternoon for Aspinwail. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock. The New York W---

... ... HERALD, California edition, with the latest intelligence from all parts of the . -orkl, will be published at ten o'clock this morning.

Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News. It would be a waste of space and time to do more than merely direct the reader's attention to the full reports elsewhere given of the inaugural ceremonies Washington, the address of Gen. Pierce, the closing scenes in Congress, the amount of business transacted during the session, &c. Full particulars of the unparalleled excitement and extraordinary tumult in Washington, yesterday, are furnished by our special and other telegraphic correspondents. The national capital was, for the time being, a complete political beehive. No similar event ever before created so great a sensation in this city. The anxiety to peruse the inaugural address was intens, and when finally placed before the multitude, it created an enthusiasm that knew no bounds. From all parts of the country but one and the same sentiment of laudation is borne by lightning upon the telegraphic wires. When it was announced that the inauguratory procession had begun to move in Washington, the Empire City Banner Guard, with banners flying, proceeded to the Park, bearing with them the brass cannon which fired the first salute at Baltimore in honor of the nomination of General Pierce, and which afterwards did so much service throughout the campaign. The Guard fired a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the inauguration of General Pierce. At half-past one o'clock one hundred guns more were fired in compliment to the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, the new Secretary of State. These salutes were fired at the instance of the Democratic Republican General Committee, and under the immediate supervision of a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Dunlap, Egan, and Murphy. During the day, flags were displayed from the City Hall, the Custom

House, and from the principal hotels in the city. Col. Jefferson Davis, the new Secretary of War, is reported to have left New Orleans for Washington

last Sunday. Nothing of material importance was done in the New York Legislature yesterday. The Senate spent the day in debating the bill providing for the distribution of the works of standard American authors among district school libraries. After the presentation of petitions, and the reports of standing and special committees, the Assembly proceeded to discuss the proposition to amend the Code of Procedure, but

adjourned prior to disposing of the subject. The Charlestown riot, which was so summarily disposed of on the first night of its appearance, has not again dared to display itself. The military have returned to their quarters without even firing a blank cartridge, and were entertained with a jollification by Mayor Frothingham. The rioters who were arrested have been set at liberty, by each going his own bail for forty dollars to keep the peace, which will no doubt indemnify the peaceable citizens of Charlestown for all [the past fears and excitement they have labored under, and at the same time render them a satisfactory security for the future peace and quiet of their city. Where is Miss Corcoran?

Four workmen in the Glasgow mills, at Hadley, Mass., were attacked by seven men some days ago, by whom two were so severely injured that one has since died, and another is not expected to recover. Among the ruins of a stable which was burnt at

Lawrence, Mass., on Friday morning, were found the charred remains of a man, supposed to have been murdered. Identification was impossible.

Navigation on the Pennsylvania Canal opened on

The legal proceedings against Mr. E. D. Foote President of the New York City Bank, pending be. fore Justice Stuart, at the Police Court, will be found in this day's paper. A hearing in the matter will take place on Wednesday next, when it is believed some curious developements will be elicited touching the system of banking.

The inquest upon the body of John McCabe was brought to a conclusion yesterday. The jury found that his death resulted from a fracture of the skull. caused by blows inflicted by Jerry Kelly and a man named Ma rice Murphy. Kelly was committed to prison, but Murphy is not yet arrested. It was I tions of the Federal Government in the pre- I of this country.

deemed prudent to detain Peter Laspy, alias "French Peter," as a witness. William S was discharged.

Bridget Dwyer, aged eleven years, died at No. 635 Washington street, yesterday morning. The body was reduced to a perfect skeleton. A Coroner's jury held that her death resulted from slow starvation, endured during a sea voyage. The girl landed here from the ship Antarctic.

Our columns to-day contain much local telegraphic and other interesting information, to which we have no room to refer. For a list of the members elected to Congress in South Carolina, a mutiny at sea, maritime disasters, the extent of the snow storm, &c., see the telegraphic columns.

The New Administration-The Inaugural of President Pierce.

The inaugural address of the new President of the United States, which has just been uttered by the eloquent voice of its author, in the hearing of many thousands of his courtrymen, is now to be borne on the wings of the press to the uttermost confines of the Union. In its patriotic tone-in its manful expression of opinions-in its reflections on the past, its perceptions of the present, and annunciation of the future-it is emphatically up to the occasion, the times, the person, and the great country to which it is addressed-not so much in the nature of a speech, as of an act-the opening of another of the seals in the eventful book of a nation's destiny.

After a touching allusion to his own personal circumstances, and a dignified appeal to the country which has placed him in power to sustain him in the faithful and fearless performance of the high and responsible duties of his great office, the President proceeds, in the first place, to fix attention upon our national origin, the courage and wisdom of our fathers of the heroic age of the republic, the great work they accomplished, in associating public freedom with public order, in the establishment and organization of the United States. We may well conceive how Franklin Pierce should pause with honorable pride to contemplate the glories of that epoch, as the son in whose veins flows the blood of the gallant soldier who served for seven years in the revolution, and in whose mind are all the cherished memories and the instincts of patriotism, instilled by the example and the teachings of such a father. But he recalls the events and the lessons of the past in a broader sense, also, as an American, to show in what way great purposes result in great deedsto indicate that they who possessed the genius to conceive and create, knew also how to uphold and to maintain; and to point to the American Union as the triumphant example for the initiation and the guidance of the spirit of nationality, of independence and of democratic self-government, wherever it may appear, whether in Europe or in America.

From these introductory matters the President passes naturally to the suggestion of a sentiment which is the key-note of his foreign policy, namely, the frank acceptance of all the contingencies of national expansion, as the inherent quality of our public life, but which contemplates the attainment of the successive wes of that expansion by the national will

ough its appointed agents, in its only, the in strict obedience to every own good time and In this reladictate of honor and good faretion he announces unequivocally that the ! future acquisition of certain possessions not within our jurisdiction at this time, is important to the peace of the world, not less than to our over protection. He announces, also, as a principle . ow to be regarded as fundamental, that our rights, our security, and our repose, reject. as utterly faadmissible, the idea of interference

or colonization by foreign powers, beyond their present jurisdiction, anywhere on this side of the ocean. And in this connection, too. his marked and emphatic allusion to the rights which belong to every American citizen. .. individual, will be admired from and to end of our country. His words on this point are so noble. so patriotic, so inspiring, so American, that we are induced to repeat them here-

They sound out like an anthem:-

The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that en-sign, without wealth to purchase for him prefer-ment, or title to settine for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy will not see that no frude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea, and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag. American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American

There can be no longer any doubt on these points. The universal sentiment of the people of the United States, regarding the relation of America to Europe, has at length been spoken out in language unmistakable, and in the most solemn form, by the voice of their elected chief magistrate. The era of the trans-Atlantic colonization of America is closed-that of its avowed self-expansive greatness, through its own vital energies, commences with the inauguration of Franklin Pierce.

The President next proceeds to touch on several of the leading questions of administrative interest. He speaks of the army and navy, and of the great reserve of the national militia, in the sense of one who has participated in their common honors, and who appreciates from experience their relative importance. He proclaims the exigency for devoted integrity and rigid economy in all the departments of the government; he signalizes the evident truth. that while official station is to be conferred only upon competency and qualification, still. concordance of political opinion in those who are to administer the public affairs is indispensable to that cordial co-operation without which there can be no efficient unity of action, and. of

course, no good or wise government. From this the transition is direct and obvious to the announcement of two great principles of constitutional dectrine, which President Pierce pronounces with the same explicitness that characterizes other points of the address, and with even more of positiveness, perhaps, as being things settled by the vote which has transferred power from the whigs to the democrats.

and is no more to be brought into controversy One of these principles is that of just dis crimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and our common rights and obligations under the Constitution. In this connection he dwells with surpassing eloquence on the priceless value of the Union. as the ark of our safety, the palladium of our liberties, and the living soul which animates the body of our national power. The other principle is the duty and the necessity, on the part of each one of the United States, and its citizens, to respect the rights of every other one of the States and its citizens, and the obligamises-in speaking of which he refers, (and he could not well avoid referring) to the slavery question and the Compromise measures. He leclares, not as a mere opinion, but as a creed the creed of the elect of the dominant demoeratic party, and of his administration, (and it is the only creed on this subject, covering the whole ground, which any statesman has had the energy and boldness to announce, from the beginning to the end of the discussion of the Compromise measures)—that involuntary servitude, or slavery, as it exists in different States of the Union, is recognized by the constitution: that it exists as an admitted right; that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies for the enforcement of the right; and that to this end the appropriate laws are to be carried into effect, not with reluctance or mental reservations, but cheerfully, and in the spirit of fraternity between the North and South, and of unhesitating loyalty and attachment to the Union.

The address concludes with a fervent invocation for the perpetuity of the Union. We need not urge its perusal. It is already engraven on the memories of those who heard it from the steps of the Capitol; it will be read by or to every inhabitant of the country, from ocean to ocean-and wherever else. throughout the world, there is mind of sufficient culture either to love or to fear the present and advancing greatness of these United States. It will be admired for the earnest frankness, the fearless decision, the limpid explicitness, and the undoubted and manifest sincerity, which distinguish it; and for these qualities it will be admired even by those who may dissent from its conclusions. It will be carefully studied, both at home and abroad, as the authoritative exposition of the domestic and foreign policy of the new administration of the Federal Government.

To sum up, this opening exposition of the policy of Gen. Pierce meets the verdict of the people, as rendered in the election of November. He is pledged to the principles upon which the Union was founded, and upon which it must continue; he is sworn to a steadfast adhesion to the compromises of the Constitution; he declares himself committed to the progressive spirit of the age-to annexation at the proper time and in the proper way, without fear of the consequences of the still further extension of this widely-extended republic-he boldly avows the true doctrine of the protection of the rights and privileges of American citizens abroad. He does not hesitate to declare with equal emphasis, the doctrine of rotation, and those watchwords of Old Hickory, of retrenchment and reform. These principles, and others laid down, constitute a broad, strong, comprehensive platform. With a firm will. sound discretion, and a bold hand, the new administration may stand upon it safely, and to the full approbation of the country. Gen. Pierce commences his career with every prestige and promise of success. His inaugural initiates a new epoch-a new departure in the bearings of the ship of State-and a positive. emphatic. and courageous and dignified foreign policy, in the place of the repudiated stand-still neutrality policy of the late administration. We shall wark the extent of the fulfilment of the promis. 8 thus held forth for the continued progress of the raighty republic and its expansion and elevat. a emong the nations of the earth. The time is rife, a... the man appears to have been chosen for the time. We doubt not that, with some misgivings in various quarters on the doctrine of rotation, the geinaugural of General Pierce will be

with universal satisfaction by the American ! people. Onward is the word.

personal and political notices of the United States Senators, now in session at Washington, which we gave in the HERALD of yesterday, will doubtless attract much attention. The first point of observation with regard to this body is the amount of talent existing among the members, compared with the Senate of other days. It may be safely asserted, we think, that the character of the Senate is not deteriorating. If there are none to be found in the present Senate to supply the places of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and Benton, it will be found that the average amount of talent is kept up in the whole number, and that the proportion of really inferior men is small among the Senators. On running over the personal notices which we have given. it is curious to observe the course of political training most of the Senators have undergone, in their respective States, by public services of various kinds, before they have been considered qualified for election to the Senate. These services have been executive, legislative, judicial, or military, according to circumstances.

The leading men as debaters in the Senate, as at present organized, leaving the free soilers out of the question, will doubtless be Cass. Hunter, Mason, Soulé, Atherton, Eutler, Douglas, Rusk and Houston, on the democratic side-with Clayton, Everett, Pearce. Dixon. Jones. Badger. Truman Smith and Geyer. on that of the whigs. General Cass and General Dodge are the two oldest men in the Senate. being over seventy years of age. Most of the others have been born during the present century, and the average ages of the forty-five

Senators whose years are known is about fifty With regard to nativity, the old States still preserve the preponderance in furnishing national legislators, no less than thirty-nine out of forty-nine Senators whose birthplaces are known having been born in the old thirteen States, viz.:- In the New England States 14, in New York 4, Pennsylvania 2. Maryland 4. Delaware 2, Virginia 5, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 4. and Georgia 2. Of the others, there were born in Tennessee 2. Indiana 2. Ohio 1. Missonri 1 Ireland 1. France 1. West Indies 2. Ethnologically considered, the fifty-six Senators, (there being six vacancies,) may be classed as follows :- Of Anglo-Saxon origin 39, Scotch 5, Welsh 6, Irish 1, French 3, Spanish 1, German

1-Total 56. One of the most striking points in the list of Senators, is the vast preponderance of gentlemen of the legal profession. A foreigner, in looking at the occupations in private life of the executive and legislative branches of our government, might well suppose that the constitution provided that lawyers should always have the preference, on the same principle that the charter of the Mechanics' Bank, of this city provides that a majority of the Board of Directors shall be mechanics. No less than forty-one of the United States Senators are, or bave been lawyers, leaving fifteen for all other occupations. Of these last, the medical profession have two; the mechanics, two; the military, the planters, and retired gentlemen, the remainder -the merchants not having one of their own number to represent them. Truly, the legal profession is the favored class with the people

ADDITIONAL FISHERY GORRESPONDENCE.-We have been favored with copies of two letters from the Commissioners of Customs in London to the Controllier at Halifax relative to the American schooner Meridian and British schooner Creole, which had been abandoned at sea, and, after being towed into port, was subsequently sold for the benefit of all concerned to a British resident in Boston-both which vessels had been seized for irregularity in their papers; the British Consul at that port, instead of transmitting the certificate of register of the Creole to Halifax. for the purpose of having her registered de novo, having endorsed it officially, the Board being of opinion that enough has not been shown in the case of this vessel to justify her forfeiture on that ground.

With reference to the question as to the right of a British subject residing in a foreign country to be the owner of a British ship, the Board, after conferring with their solicitor, are of opinion that, under the provisions of the new registry act, "all natural-born subjects of her Majesty, although residing in a foreign country, upon making the prescribed declaration, and complying with the legal requisites, are to be deemed qualified to be owners of British ships."

With reference to granting certificates of registry to American fishing vessels purchased by owners resident in the province of Nova Scotia. the Commissioners of Customs decide that a "British registry cannot be refused to American, or other vessels of foreign build, upon the parties making the declaration prescribed by the registry act. and complying with all legal requisites, especially with the provision which requires that the original names of all foreign vessels purchased by British subjects, should be recorded on the registry thereof, in order to maintain the identity of such vessels."

The Board also decide, that "upon a party complying with all the requisites above specified, the Comptroller will not be justified in refusing to grant a certificate of British registry. although he might not be in possession of a statement of the previous occupation and locality of the foreign vessel about to be registered," unless indemnified by the Provincial Government against legal proceedings.

The Creole, it will be recollected, was seized last autumn by H. M. steamship Devastation. and the case is still pending in the Court of Admiralty at Halifax.

CORPORATION REFORM MEETING TO-NIGHT .-Never was our community in such a commotion as regards their local management. Never were our city legislators in such an unenviable position; never was their obedience to the laws so impugned, or their honesty so questioned, as at the present day. This morning the Common Council will be up en masse before the Superior Court, to receive sentence to fine or imprisonment, or both. for their contempt of the judicia ry. An indictment for malversation hangs over the heads of some of them, and the whole body will be arraigned at the bar of public opinion this evening, at a meeting to be held by the merchants and other inhabitants of New York. at Metropolitan Hall-convened for the purpose of advocating the immediate re-organization of the Common Council, and the re-construction of

the charter under which they now exist. It will no doubt be an overwhelming gathering of reformers, and the ostensible object of the meeting-the reformation of the construction of our local legislature-is highly commendable, and we trust it will be strictly adhered to; for, as we said before, the courts and grand juries do not require to be upheld by public meetings; the judiciary is firm, incorrup--intain their

ible, and undismayed, and will man own dignity fearlessly and without faultering, whilst the grand inquests of New York will --form their duties without favor or affection.

At the meeting to-night, therefore, let there be no individual accusations-all men are humanely supposed innocent until the law pronounces them guilty-let there be no political harangues; but let it be, in every sense of the word, a reform meeting-a meeting of our citizens who are resolved to "do, not dare"-a meeting for business, and not rhetorical display And yet, whilst we advise our fellow-citizens to moderation of speech, we ask them to remember the potent language used by President Pierce in his inaugural address, and which is spread before them in this day's paper-"In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned."

Talk on 'Change.

Previous to high 'change, but few merchants had had time to read the President's inaugural speech, but among those who had done so, there was but one opinion, and that was decidedly favorable.

The tone of the speech regarding our foreign relations as well as his views of domestic policy, was considered good; and above all, his broad constitutional grounds regarding the compromise measures, and his declared de-termination as far as in him laid to administer the government on broad national grounds, irrespective of all sec tional prejudices, were fully approved. A merchant stated that the President's opinions regarding the acquisition of foreign territory corresponded with his own: that he considered the acquisition of Cuba highly desirable but was opposed to all unlawful attempts to seize it by force. His views regarding the influence of our commer cial intercourse with other nations, he thought admirable As far as merchants are concerned, there appears to be disposition to give the new administration a fair and honest trial. They are not the class to mise factious opposition. The impartial and honest administration o the laws-whether by the local, State or General Govern ment-will always receive their hearty approval.

At a meeting of the corn merchants, on 'change yes terday, John L. Bulkly, Esq., and Jacob R. Nevins, Esq. were appointed to represent them at the city reform

meeting this evening.

The mercantile friends of the Hon. Mosss H. Grinnell, so long associated with them on 'change, were gratified to learn from a member of his house, that his health had been much improved by his trip to Savannah and Charles-

From conversation on change, the meeting to night promises to be largely attended by merchants.

THE THEATRES.-It will be perceived, by reference to advertisements and programmes, that the amusements for this evening are exceedingly attractive.

Marine Affairs.

Inserting from the Mary and Martha.—It will be recollected that while the ship Mary and Martha, Sloomin, of this port, was on her last cruise on the Northwest coast on the 1st of July last, when one hundred and seventy five miles from Queen Charlotte's Island, a boatstearer and boat's crew deserted. It has been supposed, such was the inclemency of the weather at the time, that all hands perished, but a private letter received here from Charles F. Hathaway, Esq., of this city, dated an Francisco, January 20, says:—"While I was at Puget Sound, I heard from the Hudson Bay people that a boat's crew of deserters from the whaler Mary and Martha. Slocum, were made prisoners by the Indians on Queen Charlotte's Island taken to Fort Victoria, and ransomed by the Hudson Bay Company."—New Bedford Mercury, March 3.

Commence of San Francisco.—From a statistical table

March 3.

Commerce of San Fearcisco.—From a statistical table drawn up by Cel. Cost, of the naval office, San Francisco, it appears that 1,104 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 513,260, arrived at that port during the year 1852, being an increase of 257 vessels over 1851, and 267,673 tons. The number of charances for the same period, was 1,535, comprising 462,694 tons, being an increase of clearances over the previous year of 220 vessels, and 49,654 tons.

DREP STA SONEMINGS.—Captain Denham, of H. B. M. ship Herald, recently stated, in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, that on the passage from Rio de Janeiro to the Cape of Good Hope, in 36 deg. 49m. south latitude, and 57 deg. 6m. west longitude, on a calm day, the ocean was ascertained to be 7,705 fathoms deep, or 7.7 geographical miles.

For some weeks past a sign has been exhibited at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, on which appeared "New York City Bank." There did not seem to be much business transacted in the establishment, and many ru-mors of suspicion were afloat respecting the responsibility

The suspicions have now been to some degree realized by legal proceedings being commenced before the police magistrate, in which Mr. Picton, the complainant, makes some disclosures in an affidavit, wherein he charges that Mr. E. D. Foote, the reputed President of the bank, has obtained from him one thousand dollars under false and frudulent pretences.

The following is the evidence of Mr. Picton, together

obtained from him one thousand dollars under false and frudulent pretences.

The following is the evidence of Mr. Picton, together with a copy of the certificate of stock and assignment made by C. H. Cornell:—

Thomas Picton, of No. 74 Fourth street, sworn, says—That on or about the month of December last, he was informed by Mr. E. D. Foote that a regularly organized bank was established in pursuance of law; and that said E. D. Foote was the President thereof, and Mr. C. H. Cornell was the casher of the same; and further, that the title of the bank was "The New York City Bank," doing business at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, in this city; deponent fursher adds, that at the location of the bank large signs were exhibited, to wit: "New York City Bank," and that inside the building there were decks, railings, &c., &c., such as are found in legally established banking institutions; and further, deponent says that upon the representations aforesial made to deposit overtain Loneys in the said institution, as it purported to be, to the amount of upwards of seven thousand dollars; and that such moneys were so deposited in the hands of the said C. H. Cornell; and that such deposites were made in or about the month of December last in the bank aforesaid; subsequently deponent withdrew all the said money from the bank, which the said subsequent the dist day of December last, E. D. Foote applied to deponent for his (deponent's) check on the said Foote represented as having been actually paid in as part of the capital of said bank; deponent religing on said representations to be true, did deliver to said E. D. Foote his (deponent's) check for one theusand dollars; and in exchange for the check deponent received from Foote and C. H. Cornell the certificate annexed vegether with an assignment of the said bank, for the payment of the one thousand dollars, and was informed by him that deponent has since made several applications to said Foote, as President of the said bank; for the payment of the one thousand dollars, a

Shares \$100 each, with privilege of increase No. 29. Vignette of locomotive and cars. 10 shares. THE NEW YORK CITY BANK. This certifies that Myron Finch is entitled to ten thares, of one hundred dollars each, in the capital stock of the New York City Bank, transferrable only on the books of the company by Myron Finch, or his attorney, on surrender of

this certificate. New York, Dec. 1st, 1852. C. H. CORNELL, Vignette. E. DARWIN FOOTE, President

C.H. CORNELL, Vignette. E. DARWIN FOOTE, O. Cashier. Vignette. President. O. Cashier. Vignette. President. O. Cashier. President. O. Cashier. C. R. Cashier. President. O. Cashier. C. Cas

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Justice granted the application, and Mr. Foote was placed in the custody of the officer who made the arrest.

Arrest of a Daring Burglay.—About the hour of three o'clock on Tuesday morning, policeman Miller, of the Sixteenth ward, discovered a light in the dwelling house No. 85 West Twenty second street, occupied by Mr. J. R. Sherman. Suspicion was at once aroused in the mind of the officer, that it was possible a burglar was in the house. Accordingly he rang the bell, but no one answered, and the light suddenly disappeared. The policeman then rapped his club for his side partner, and up came policeman McLafferty. Just at this time, the front door of the house was opened and out walked a man, dressed in an overcoat, and in his hand a cane. Policeman Miller addressed this person, "Is that you, Mr. Sherman?" "Yes," was the reply. The officers, however, did not feel exactly satisfied with the appearance of the individual and therefore requested him to wait, until they woke up the inmates of the house, in order that all rattice might be satisfied. On doing so, Mr. Sherman—the legitimate Mr. Sherman—made his appearance, when it was ascertained that the one in charge of the policeman was a burglar clothed in Mr. Sherman's overcoat, hat, and walking cane, evidently done for the purpose of deceiving the policemen and effecting his escape, but this time, much to the credit of the policemen, the roque was detected. On examining the premises, it was found that the burglar had forced open one of the parlor windows, through which he had effected an entrance. Several trunks had been rifled and articles placed in rendiness to be taken of, as would have been done but for the intervention of the policemen. The bur an entrance. Several translated open fined and actions placed in readiness to be taken off, as would have been done but for the intervention of the policemen. The burglar was conveyed before Justice Stuart, where he gave the name of Henry Jackson. The magistrate committed him to prison for trial. It was further shown that the prisoner had, during the same night, entered the dwelling house of Mr. F. S. Morrison, No. 130 West Twenty second street.

Marine Court.

ACTION AGAINST THE AMERICAN ART UNION.

MARCH 3.—An action has been commenced in the Marine Court against the American Art Union, by Mr. Chas.
Hazen, to recover the sum of £231, which he alleges to be due to him for six months services rendered as clerk to that associatior. The defence is, that the American Art Union is not so indebted, and claims that Mr. Hazen worked gratuitously. The case was set down for trial yesterday morning, and Mr. Darlington attended in court on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. Frederick A. Coe for the defendant, who allowed the matter to be adjourned till to morrow.

Hrooklyn City Intelligence.

Murderous Assaurt from a Colored Man.—A colored man, named Cato Oliver, a resident of Flatbush, was attacked by two men, named James Welsh and Patrick McGuire, while returning to his home from religions worship, on Wednesday night last. He was accompanied by several male and female sequaintances, all of whom were quietly walking along without disturbing any one. The attacking party, it appears, were under the influence of liquer. Finding they were likely to get the worst of it, one of them drew a knife and inflicted a dangerous wound upon the person of Oliver, and then both ran off, but were seen after pursued and taken into custody. Oliver's injeries it is feared will terminate fatally. Yesterlay the accused were brought before Justi's King and committed to jail, until the nature and extent of the colored man's injuries can be ascertained.

An Error in the Grand Jury's Presentment.

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The Grand Jury's Presentment. To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The Grand Jury having stated, in their presentment respecting corporation affairs, that an offer of \$225,000 was made for the city property known as the Gassevert property, and also one of \$300,000, of which the Mayor was notified prior to the sale, I decline such statement to be entirely without foundation in truth, no offer of any such amount having ever come to my knowledge; and, indeed, of none over \$160,000.

March 4, 1863.

A. C. KINGSLAND. 2

Ald for Madeira.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RERALD.

Inclosed please find an order for one dollar, for the relief of the Madeira sufferers. This donation was suggested
by one similarly mede, by C. H. D., in your paper of the
26th instant. Yours, &c.,

W. BARTON.

Salamander Safes.—Wilder's Patent, with Bich's improvement.—STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water street, New York, are the only makers of Salaman-der Safes, with Wilder's patent and Bich's patent com-bined.

25 Cent Daguerreotypes.—Rees & Co., the celebrated German picture makers, No. 289 Broadway, take more and finer pictures daily than any other establishment in the world. With their one horse power machine and the new process they challenge rivalry.

Yenni's Spring Style of Hats now Ready, at 200 Brondway. For beauty of material, elegance of finish, and durability, they cannot be surpassed. Try them.

Knox is Out!—Not Out of Town, Out of money, or out of spirits; but out with a new style of apring hats, the most elegant, beautiful, glossy and recherche article of the season. Fashionable men know this, and for a few days past he has had hard work to supply the demand. But "go ahead" is the motto he has adopted, and it has placed him among the first of New York hatters. The price of KNOX'S new style of hats, the prettiest he has ever produced, is only \$4.

At Genin's the signs of a change of season are in advance of those in the vegetable kingdom. His splendid spring style of gentlemen's hats is the approved of all observers. It sets lightly on the head, and delights the eye with the harmony of proportions. It has a "springy" look about it that is quite refreshing, and the asteful elegance of its trimmings lends to it a peculiar fascination. Price, as of old, \$4. GENIN'S, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Spring Style.—W. P. David is prepared to furnish the new styles of gentlemen's hats, which, in point of elegance, lightness and durability, are unsurpassed by any yet offered to the public. Call and inspect them at his salesroom, 301 Broadway, second door from Duane street.

The "Prescott House" Hat Store.—An invitation is extended to all gentlemen of taste to the new and elegantly arranged hat warerooms of Messrs. KNOX & JAMES, in Capt. Degroot's Prescott House, in Broadway, corner of Spring street, directly opposite the Collamore House. Their assortment of hats of the spring fashion comprises every description from "grave to gay," so that every taste and fancy can be suited more satisfactorily than at any other establishment in the city, The standard price for their elegant and fashionable hats is four dollars each.

Spring Style Hats.—Banta, the Hatter, corner of Canal and Wooster streets, has just issued his spring style of hat—a most striking evidence of his taste, skill, and ability. Graceful and exceedingly becoming in appearance, it is well calculated to add to his reputation. We are convinced the style introduced by this thriving manufacturer will prove the most popular of the different styles introduced this spring.

Drake, Hatter.—The Public, in want of a good hat, are respectfully invited to call at 9 Bowery.

vorites of the public this season. Gentlemen of taste readily appreciate the beauties of his manufacture, and at once perceive the advantage of purchasing a hat for \$3.50, which is superior in every respect to those sold at other places for \$4. The store is 107 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

Hats that are truly Elegant.—The People's Hatters Spring style of hat—we are safe in saying, combines to a greater degree, than any other yet issued, the most important characteristics of a perfect hat, viz: Elegance of style, richness of materials, and superiority of workmanship. The Peoples' Hatters are practical mechanics, fully up with this practical age. Standard prices \$4 and \$5.

HAT FINISHERS UNION, No 11

Park Row, opposite the Astor House. It is expected the new Administration will

It is expected the new Administration with set all things to rights, and, as a matter of course, the people will buy their hats for spring. Freeman, the hatter, 50 Fulton street, will be glad to see his friends, and supply them with his spring style, which cannot be surpassed for beauty or durability. Price \$3, and \$3.50 for a hat usually sold for \$4. FREEMAN,

Manufacturer, 90 Fulton, near Gold. A New Story, by the Author of the "Swamp

Steed," appears in to-day's "New York Dutchman."
The same number also contains several humorous sketches by some of the funniest quills in the country. For sale at the office, 102 Nassau street, and at every news depot in the country. Four cents per copy; \$2 per year. "Tis Distance Lends Enchantment to the

View," says Campbell. There are few things to which the line is more applicable than an ill-shaped, baggy, coarsely made shirt. Nothing but distance can hide its vulgarity. At GREEN'S, No. 1 Astor House, they make shirts that improve as you approach them, and defy the microscope to detect a blenish in them. To Shirt Makers and Fine Sewers of all

Kinds.—Singer's sewing machines, as lately adapted for stitching linen, do the work more perfectly than ever it was done before by machinery or by hand. We can sa-tisfy all who are interested that the stitching of all other-wachines is investigated. machines is imperfect.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 258 Broadway. City Ladies, or Ladies Visiting the City, can

City Ladics, or Ladies Visiting the City, can find at Miller's, in Canal street, every article that can possibly be wished for in the shape of gaiters, slippers, tier, and toilet slippers, for themselves or children, as good in quality and as low in price, as any store in New York. Remember, MILLER'S, 134 Canal street. Teas -The Best Assortment of Fine Teas Teas ... The Hest Assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, 125 Chatham street, between Pearl and Roosevelt, the oldest tea establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better than elsewhere, either at wholesale cr retail. They have now no branch stores.

Window Shades.—Best Assortment in the world, at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, 289% Broadway, and 54 Reade atrect. Dealers supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand any climate, and sold lower than at any other establishment. N. B.—Store, church, and other large shades, painted and lettered to order, in superfor style.

Gas Fixtures !- Gas Fixtures of Beautiful design and workmanship, will be found at the manufac-tory and wareron JAMES U. MOFFERS. 119 and 121 Prince street. A large assortment, but less than a thou-sand different patterns, now on hand.

We Advise all our Readers to Improve this last opportunity offered, to get rid of the enormous rent charged by the landlords of this city, and, for \$15, procure a cheap and pleasant homestead in the country, and near the city, where hundreds of our citizens are now locating. Take a share immediately, or you will be too late. See advertisement of CHAS. WOOD, headed "A Beautiful Homestead for \$15."

Rheumatism and Scrofula.-Hyatt's Life Balsam is as certain to cure the worst cases of rheumatim as water is to quench thirst, no matter how long the case has existed. It cured Mr. J. Snyder, 211 Gold street, Brooklyn, after he had been a cripple sixteen years. His bones and joints were drawn out of place and shape, and he had spent a fortune in remedies and with physicians. The balsam is eqally certain to cure scround, king's evil, the foulest old uncers, mercurial diseases, neuralgia, &c. It cured Mr. E. B. Holly, 125 Orchard street, of an ulcer, after he had been six months in the New York Hospital, and was then given up, by the able physicians in that institution as incurable. Three bottles effected a perfect cure. Hundreds of cases, equally stubborn, have been published in the Herald, Sun, and other papers, certificates of which can be seen at the principal depot, 246 Grand street. 75 cents per bottle.

Plain Facts Plainty Stated. - Cristadoro's Plain Facts Plainty States.—Cristatoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier is the best article for the hair now before the public. Its effects in cleansing, softening strengthening, and perpetuating the luxuriance of the hair, are truly marvellous. Nothing like it has ever been known. Bold at CRISTADORO'S, 0 Astor House.

with violent neuralgic pains and loss of appetite. I took Watts' nervous antidote and am quite well; the pains all left, and my appetite returned, and altogether greatly improved in health. W. St. John, 223 Twenty. Afth street. Sl per bottle; \$9 per dozen. Office 38 Ann street, one door below Nausa.

Timolat's Sulphur Baths, 547 Pearl street, near Broadway—established in 1839, by Louis J. Timolat, from Paris—for the cure of inflammatory and chronic rheumatism, serofula, salt rheum, eruptions of the skin, severe celds, &c., and are highly recommended by our most eminent physicians, Drs. Buckley, Kissam, &c. The Super-Excellence of Cristadoro's Hair

The Super-Excellence of Cristagoro's Hair Dye is established. It imparts a more natural black or brown than art ever before conferred. It neither stains the skin nor gives out an effensive odor. In five minutes the operation is over. Sold and privately applied, at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House. Also, for sale at the described. druggists'.

What is Wahpene!-This is a question now What is Wanpene: — An is a quesen's Improved Wahpene has created such a sensation in the circles of fashionable and politic life. There is no Wahpene now known but the improved of VAN DEUSEN'S, which readily changes gray hair to its first color, and creates a new, beautiful, and healthy growth. Sold at 123 Chambers street. By Letters Patent secured in 1849. Pulverma

By Letters k'atent secured in 1849. Pulversamesher's Patent Hydro Electric Voltaic Chains, constructed we be wern under the garments, are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. They relieve, without pair or shock instantaneously, acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothe ache, rheumatic pains, it dedoreux, &c., and by their mild but continuous and preceptible action on the body, diseases of years' standing—such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c.—Thappear as if by a miracle, They have been applied with the greatest success in all these dreadful diseases in children, commonly called convulsions, as also in eases of teething, under difficulties and disorders of the bowels. They precipitate metals from their solutions, decompose water, deflectife magnetic needle, in short, show all the phenomenon of a powerful voltate pile. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two ounces, can be folded up in a specket-book, are always ready for instantaneous use, and will last a max his lifetime, cuarding hinrelf, family and friends, &c., against that cumber of diseases and complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly safe, certain, and wonderful appealy remedy. The price of a complete chain is from \$1 to \$5; batteries, \$10 to \$22 50.

Incredible as may seem the above facts, any person can safly convince himself beforehand, at the depot, of their tucers in the medical colleges, the City, Bellevee, and Ward's himmel Mospitals, Brooklyn City Hospital, &c., in furope, by the Royal folders of Physicians and Surgeons in London; by the Academic Nationale de Medecin at Paris; by the Imperial faculty at Vienna; by the Royal faculty at Vienna; by the

The propractors are in peacession of testimonials to the same effect, from all the above institutions in Amesica and Europe, as well as of the most eminent and finting eight demonsters of the profession in both hemisuberes, and invite the public to examine them.

Full and illustrated descriptions—one for personal use and one for scientific men—with copies of testimonials and a number of cases cured in New York and Europe, may be obtained, gratis, at the office. They will be forwarded, free of postage to any part of the United States, an answer to prepaid inquiries, containing three cents postage stamps.

No. 563 Broadway, corner of Prince stree

postage stamps. No. 568 Broadway, corner of Prince stree